SPIDERS FROM SOUTH NEW GUINEA X

by

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Abstract

In the present paper, being the last part of this series, 21 species belonging to the family Salticidae are dealt with. All have been collected by Br. Monulf in the environs of Merauke (1956—1957) and Mindiptana (1958—1965). The species discussed are: *Linus fimbriatus* (Doleschall), *Bavia aericeps* Simon, *Diolenius amplectens* Thorell, *Cytaea frontaligera* (Thorell), *C. nimbata* (Thorell), *C. mitellata* (Thorell), *Euryattus bleekeri* (Doleschall), *E. porcellus* Thorell, *Trite longula* (Thorell), *Sandalodes bernsteini* (Thorell), *Bathippus macrognathus* (Thorell), *B. papuanus* (Thorell), *Palpelius beccarii* (Thorell), *Plexippus paykullii* (Audouin), *Zenodorus durvillii* (Walckenaer), *Mopsus mormon* Karsch, *Poecilorchestes decoratus* Simon, *Cosmophasis bitaeniata* (Keyserling), *C. micarioides* (L. Koch), *Dendryphantes laticeps* Strand and *Menemerus bivittatus* (Dufour).

A list of all species discussed in this series is added.

Acknowledgements

I wish to express my sincere thanks to the following colleagues who kindly sent me material for study from their respective museums: Dr. L. van der Hammen (Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden), Dr. O. Kraus (Senckenberg Museum, Frankfurt a.M.; at some places indicated as SMF in the text), Dr. G. Rack (Zoologisches Museum, Hamburg), Dr. D. Guiglia (Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Genova), Dr. M. Hubert (Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle, Paris), Mr. D. J. Clark (British Museum, Natural History, London), and Dr. J. Cooreman and Mr. J. Kekenbosch (Institut royal des sciences naturelles de Belgique, Bruxelles).

A special word of thanks is due to Dr. L. van der Hammen for his continuous help and advice in my study of the New Guinean spiders during the last ten years.

Furthermore I am grateful to the Netherlands Organization for the Advancement of Pure Research (Z.W.O.) and to the Consiglio Nazionale delle Ricerche, for grants which enabled me to study the rich Thorell collection in Genoa.

ECRIBELLATAE (concluded)

SALTICIDAE

PLURIDENTATI

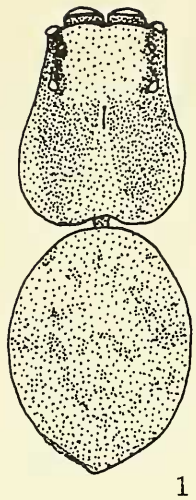
Boethinae

Linus Peckham, 1885

Linus fimbriatus (Doleschall, 1859)

Fig. 1—6

Doleschall, 1859, Act. Soc. Sci. Ind.-Neerl. 5: 22, Pl. 5 Fig. 8, ♀ ♂ (*Salticus*).
Thorell, 1878, Ann. Mus. civ. stor. nat. Genova 13: 269, ♂ (*Sinis*).
——, 1881, ibid. 17: 499, ♀ (*Sinis*).
Simon, 1901, Hist. nat. Araignées 2: 411, Fig. 435—443, ♂.



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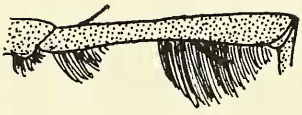

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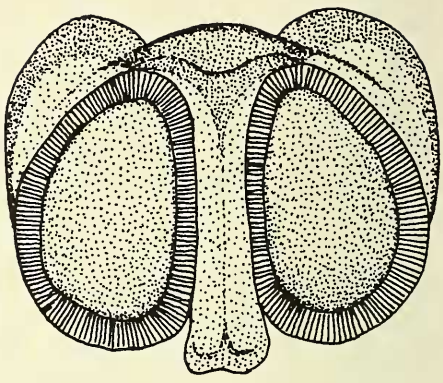

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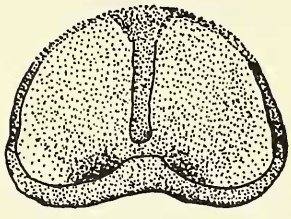

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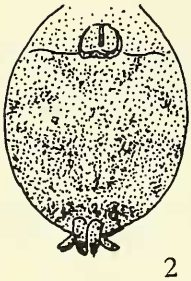

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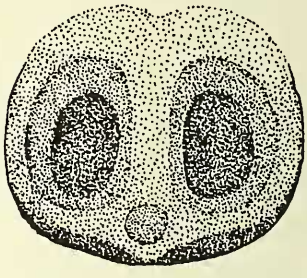

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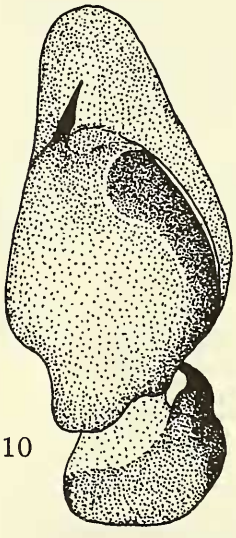

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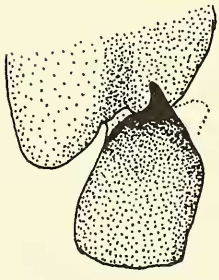

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Fig. 1—6, *Linus fimbriatus* (Doleschall). 1, ♀; 2, id. abdomen, ventral view; 3, id. cephalothorax, lateral view; 4, id. tibia, lateral view; 5, id. epigyne; 6, id. vulva. Fig. 7—11. *Bavia aericeps* Simon. 7, ♀; 8, id. abdomen, ventral view; 9, id. epigyne; 10, ♂, left palp, ventral view; 11, id. part of left palp, lateral view. Fig. 1—3: × 7; 4: × 5; 5: × 35; 6: × 60; 7, 8: × 3; 9: × 70; 10, 11: × 40

Three females from Merauke (1956—1957) are identical with the female of this species in the Doleschall collection (Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden), probably the holotype; their body length varies from 7.5—9.0 mm.

The type locality is Amboina, the species has also been recorded from Ceylon to New Guinea and Australia, and even from Madagascar (Roewer, 1954: 935; Bonnet, 1957: 2482).

Thiodininae

Bavia Simon, 1877

Bavia aericeps Simon, 1877

Fig. 7—11

Simon, 1877, Ann. Soc. ent. France (5) 7: 61, ♂.
L. Koch, 1879, Arachn. Austr. 1 (2): 1146, Pl. 99 Fig. 6, 7, ♀ ♂ (*Acompse suavis*).
Simon, 1901, Hist. nat. Araignées 2: 470, Fig. 529—531, ♂.

In the Zoologisches Museum, Hamburg, two syntypes of L. Koch's *Acompse suavis* are preserved, viz. one adult and one young female. Simon established the synonymy of this species with his *Bavia aericeps*; in "Berichtigungen", published in 1883 at the end of "Die Arachniden Australiens" (vol. 1 (2): 1477), Keyserling said: "Herr E. Simon war so liebenswürdig mir mitzuteilen, dass Acompse suavis L. K. p. 1146, identisch sei mit der von ihm beschriebenen Bavia aericeps".

I could compare a *Bavia* female (12 mm) from Merauke (1956—1957) with Koch's syntypes: they are identical, my specimen being somewhat darker; Koch mentioned this darker form. His figure of the epigyne (Fig. 6d) is misleading: in the adult syntype it is as in my Fig. 9; in Fig. 6a he omitted the lateral notches in the labium.

The male syntype is lost. Three males (11—14 mm) from Mindiptana (1959) fully agree with Koch's description and figures; the pattern is as in the female, the colours are darker.

The type locality of *aericeps* is Manila (Philippines); Koch's specimens of *suavis* originated from Huahine, Rayatea, Tahiti. The geographical distribution extends from Sumatra and the Philippines into the Pacific area (Roewer, 1954: 979; Bonnet, 1955: 871).

Diolenius Thorell, 1869

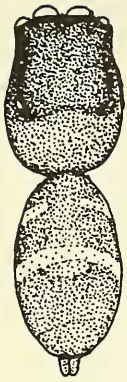
Diolenius amplectens Thorell, 1881

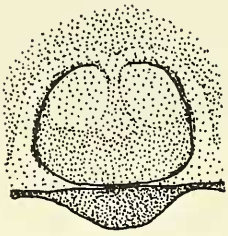
Fig. 12—18

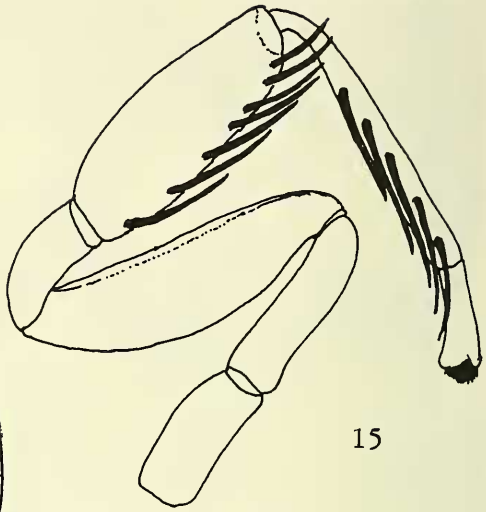
Thorell, 1881, Ann. Mus. civ. stor. nat. Genova 17: 412, ♀.

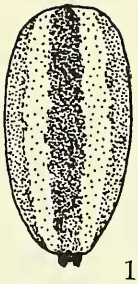
Several *Diolenius* females from Mindiptana (1958—1965) fully agree with Thorell's description and with types from the Aru Is. and Ramoi Riv. (Vogelkop, New Guinea) (Genoa Museum); the central part of the epigyne may be uniform brownish yellow. The body length varies from 6—8 mm. Strand (*Abh. senckenb. Naturf. Ges.* 34 [1911]: 179) mentioned two females from Terangan (Aru Is.).

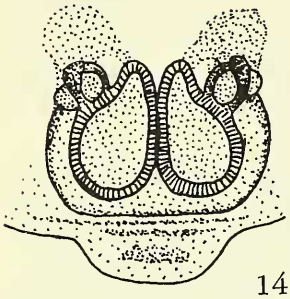
Male. About an equal number of *Diolenius* males were collected in the same years and the same locality as the females: they certainly belong to *amplectens,* no other species of this genus being present in our collection. In nearly all details they are like the females; the abdomen slenderer and marked by two longitudinal grey bands (Fig. 16); first legs more slender and twice the length of those of the female (Fig. 15, 17; ♀ leg: × 20; ♂ leg: × 10); the metatarsus with short spines (in the figure I omitted the dense fringe of rather long hairs, running along the underside of the tibia,

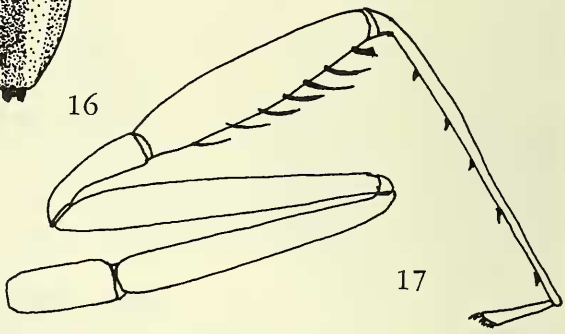












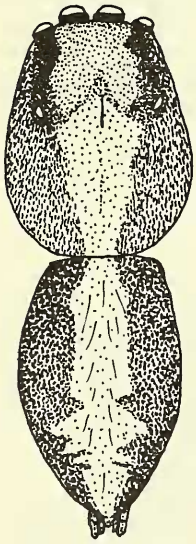


Fig. 12—18. *Diolenius amplectens* Thorell. 12, ♀; 13, id. epigyne; 14, id. vulva; 15, id. left I leg, lateral paraxial surface; 16, ♂, abdomen; 17, left I leg, lateral paraxial surface; 18, id. left palp, ventral view. Fig. 19, 20. *Cytaea frontaligera* (Thorell). 19, ♀; 20, ♂. Fig. 21. *C. nimbata* (Thorell), ♀. Fig. 12, 16, 20, 21: × 7; 13: × 70; 14: × 120; 15: × 20; 17: × 10; 18: × 40; 19: × 5

in order to show the strong spines — the same with the female leg). The palp (Fig. 18) strongly resembles that of *D. phrynoides* (Walckenaer, 1837); in that species, however, the spermal duct of the bulbus runs in a flat curve towards the tip. Measurements: cephalothorax, length 3.3 mm, width 2.6 mm; abdomen, length 4.2 mm, width 1.7 mm; legs, I 20, II 8, III 8, IV 10 mm. Some males are smaller, e.g. total body length 6 mm

FISSIDENTATI

Cytaeinae

Cytaea Keyserling, 1882

Cytaea frontaligera (Thorell, 1881)

Fig. 19, 20, 22—24

Thorell, 1881, Ann. Mus. civ. stor. nat. Genova 17: 607, ♀ ♂ (*Plexippus*).

Several females (8—11 mm) and three males (6—7 mm) from Merauke (1956—1957) belong to this species, known from the Aru Is. and Queensland (Roewer, 1954: 1025; Bonnet, 1956: 1371). They fully agree with Thorell's description and with the type material (Genoa Museum).

The central yellow band on the abdomen of the females may be much wider because the dark reddish brown squamiform hairs are easily rubbed off. The epigyne is somewhat variable: the distance between the two sperm canals may be greater and their strongly curved tips are not always discernible. In the male the pattern of the abdomen may be the same as in the female.

Cytaea nimbata (Thorell, 1881)

Fig. 21, 25—30

Thorell, 1881, Ann. Mus. civ. stor. nat. Genova 17: 600, ♂ (*Plexippus*).

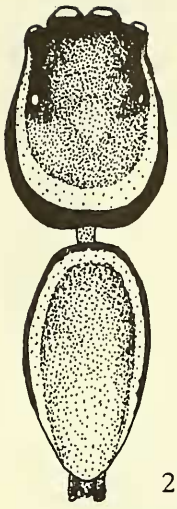
A large number of *Cytaea* specimens (about 30 males and as many females from Mindiptana, 1958—1965; one ♂, one ♀ from Merauke, 1956—1957) belong to a second species.

Two *Cytaea* species resemble each other to a high degree, viz. *C. sinuata* (Doleschall, 1859) and *C. nimbata* Thorell, 1881 (cf. Thorell, loc. cit.). The Doleschall collection (Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden) does not contain specimens of *Salticus sinuatus,* nor of *S. floricolus* Doleschall, 1859, a synonym of *sinuatus*. This species has a wide distribution: it is known from Sumatra and the Philippines to Australia (Roewer, 1954: 1025; Bonnet, 1956: 1372). Of *C. nimbata* only three males are known: two from Hatam in the Arfak Mountains, one from Andai, Vogelkop, all in New Guinea (type material, Genoa Museum) (Roewer, 1954: 1026; Bonnet, 1958: 3717 [*Plexippus*]).

I was able to compare my specimens with these types: the males are completely identical. Moreover, they possess one of the few characters given by Thorell, through which the *nimbata* male differs from the *sinuata* male. In *nimbata* the circular hollow of the bulbus with the spiral of the embolus occupies nearly 4/5 of the bulbus, whereas in *sinuata* in occupies scarcely more than half its width (loc. cit.: 603).

The body length of the males varies from 7—8 mm.

Female (Fig. 21). Cephalothorax: length 4.0 mm, width 3.4 mm; a broad black band containing the eyes surrounds a brown central field, the remaining part is yellowish brown but for the greater part it is covered with black, somewhat flattened



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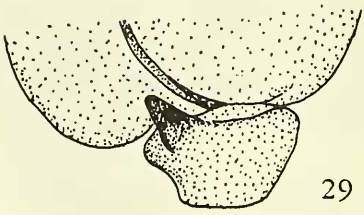

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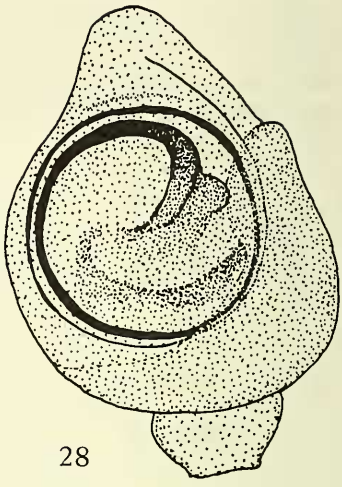

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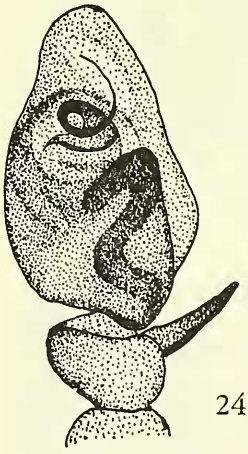

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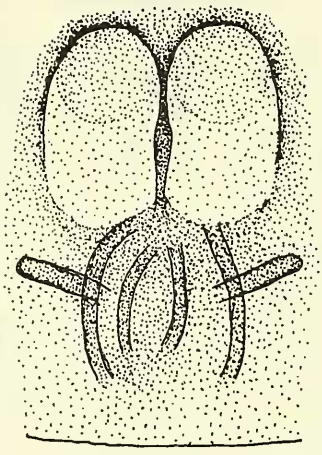

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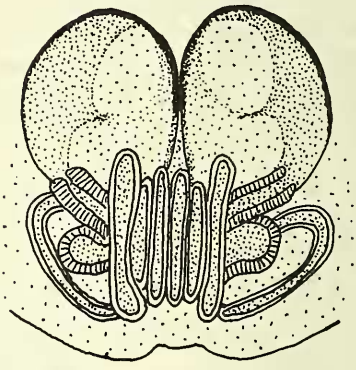

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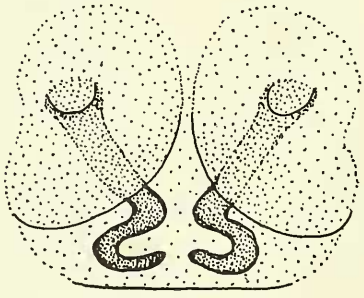

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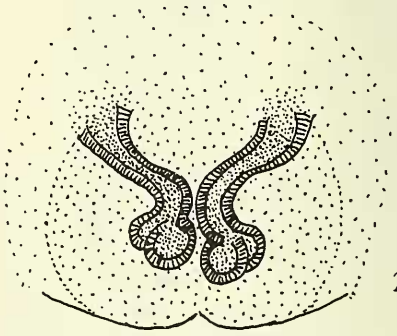

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Fig. 22—24. *Cytaea frontaligera* (Thorell). 22, ♀, epigyne; 23, id. vulva; 24, ♂, left palp, ventral view. Fig. 25—30. *C. nimbata* (Thorell). 25, ♀, epigyne; 26, id. vulva; 27, ♂; 28, id. left palp, ventral view; 29, id. part of left palp, dorso-lateral view; 30, id. dorsal view. Fig. 22, 25: × 70; 23, 26: × 60; 24, 28—30: × 40; 27: × 7

hairs, which are easily rubbed off. Measurements of the legs: I 10.5, II 9.5, III 9.0, IV 8.5 mm.

Abdomen: length 4.5 mm, width 2.5 mm; yellow, covered with black squamiform hairs, except for the central band; these hairs, too, are easily loosened; underside greyish yellow; in some specimens, however, with a dark brown central band as in the male. Epigyne: Fig. 25, in darker specimens the details are not so clear as in our figure. Vulva: Fig. 26; the complexity of the sperm canals explains the fact that in the epigynes the visible part of these canals is not always the same. The body length varies from 9—11 mm.

Cytaea mitellata (Thorell, 1881)
Fig. 31, 32

Thorell, 1881, Ann. Mus. civ. stor. nat. Genova 17: 604, ♂ (*Plexippus*).

Thorell based his description on three males, one from Aru Is., one from Yule I. and one from Ternate. Three males in our collection (Mindiptana, 1958, 1965) are conform to the description and the type material (Genoa Museum); two of them are not so dark as in Fig. 31; their body length lays between 6 and 7 mm. There are no further records of this species (Roewer, 1954: 1026; Bonnet, 1958: 3717 [*Plexippus*]).

Euryattus Thorell, 1881
Euryattus bleekeri (Doleschall, 1859)
Fig. 33—36, 41, 42

Doleschall, 1859, Act. Soc. Sci. Ind.-Neerl. 5: 17, Pl. 3 Fig. 6, ♂ (*Salticus*).
Thorell, 1878, Ann. Mus. civ. stor. nat. Genova 13: 260, ♀ ♂ (*Plexippus*).
——, 1881, ibid. 17: 631, ♀ ♂ (*Plexippus*).
Keyserling, 1881, Arachn. Austr. 1 (2): 1299, Pl. 111 Fig. 1, ♀ (*Hasarius albescens*).
——, 1881, ibid.: 1300, Pl. 111 Fig. 2, ♀ (*H. pauperatus*).
——, 1881, ibid.: 1307, Pl. 111 Fig. 6, ♀ ♂ (*H. chrysostomus*) **syn. nov.**
Simon, 1903, Hist. nat. Araignées 2: 815, Fig. 962, ♂.

Doleschall's collection (Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie, Leiden) does not contain a specimen of his *Salticus bleekeri*. Therefore a comparison of some 30 *Euryattus* specimens, males and females, from Merauke (1956—1957) and Mindiptana (1958—1965) with the holotype was not possible; they fit rather well the short description and poor figure.

The specimens in our collection perfectly agree with Thorell's elaborate description of the male (1878: 260) and sufficiently with his much shorter description of the female (1878: 263, note). I studied the material discussed by him in his papers (Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Genoa): in all details they are identical with my specimens.

Simon gave some characters of this species ("très commun à Amboine et en Nouvelle Guinée") and a figure of the characteristic dentation of the cheliceral furrow: our specimens agree with all of them. Moreover they are identical with some specimens in the Senckenberg Museum, Frankfurt a.M., identified by Strand, and with a pair from New Guinea in the Leiden Museum (det. probably Reimoser).

Variability. — Males. A rather broad band of white hairs is generally present along the borders of the cephalothorax and so is the band of yellow hairs along the abdomen; these hairs, however, may nearly totally have been rubbed off; the remaining part of the abdomen is uniform dark brown or bears some brownish yellow patches, sometimes

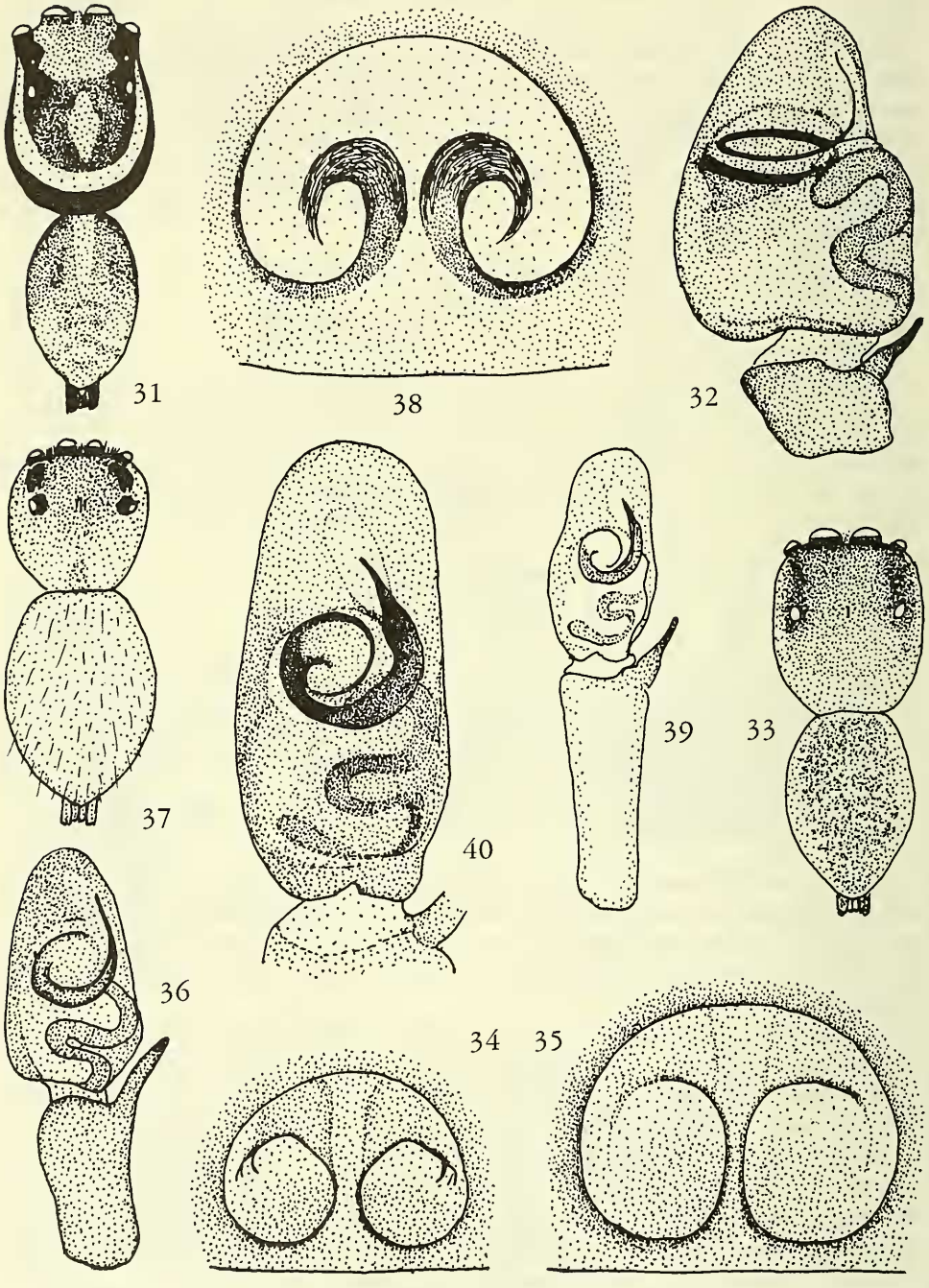

Fig. 31, 32. *Cytaea mitellata* (Thorell). 31, ♂; 32, id. left palp, ventral view. Fig. 33—36. *Euryattus bleekeri* (Doleschall). 33, ♀; 34, 35, id. epigyne; 36, ♂, left palp, ventral view. Fig. 37—40. *E. porcellus* Thorell. 37, ♀; 38, id. epigyne; 39, ♂, left palp, ventral view; 40, id. tarsal part. Fig. 31, 33: × 7; 32, 36, 40: × 40; 34, 35, 38: × 70; 37: × 3; 39: × 20

united into a wedge-shaped band on the posterior half. The legs are unicoloured brown or variegated with broad yellowish bands.

The variability of the dimensions is remarkable: the six males from Merauke measure 5.5, 7 (3 ex.), 7.5 and 8.5 mm; the ten males from Mindiptana: 6, 7, 7.5, 8 (2 ex.), 9, 9.5 (2 ex.) and 10 (2 ex.) mm. Thorell (1881: 631) says: "Long. 4.5—9 mm". The palpi of the large specimens are somewhat longer than those of the smaller: tibia 0.68 (0.59) mm, tarsus 0.81 (0.68) mm; bulbus and tibial apophyse are exactly the same, only slightly larger.

Females. Colour as in the males. The two females from Merauke measure 6 and 7 mm; of the ten females from Mindiptana one is 8 mm, the others are from 9.5—10.5 mm. The epigyne and the vulva of the small Merauke specimens (Fig. 34, 41) are smaller than those of the large Mindiptana specimens (Fig. 35, 42); the structure, however, is the same in both. The sidewards curved furrows in the epigyne are not always as sharply marked as in our figures, the straight furrows are often rather vague; in the female described by Thorell (Genoa Museum) they are very near to each other and form a triangle with the anterior border of the epigyne (1878: 264).

Synonymy. — Simon (1903: 815, nota 3) remarked about *E. bleekeri:* "Les *Hasarius albescens* [♀], *pauperatus* (♀) et *pumilo* [sic!] (♂) Keys. en sont peut-être synonymes". Roewer (1954: 1026) and Bonnet (1956: 1816, 1817) followed him as to *pauperatus* and *pumilio,* but retained *albescens* as a good species.

A comparison of our specimens with the descriptions, figures and type specimens (Hamburg Museum) of *H. albescens* from Rockhampton (Queensland) and *H. pauperatus* from Port Mackay (Queensland) have convinced me that both are synonyms of *bleekeri.* Keyserling's Fig. 1a of epigyne of *albescens* suggests a pointed anterior border; in the type, however, this border is regularly curved as in our Fig. 35 of *bleekeri*; the epigyne of *pauperatus* is identical with this figure. The abdomens of both type specimens are in rather bad condition and do not give further indications.

H. pumilio Keyserling (Arachn. Austral. 1 (2) [1881]: 1317, Pl. 112 Fig. 3) from Peak Downs (Queensland), holotype in the Hamburg Museum, belongs without any doubt to a different species and almost certainly to a different genus: e.g., the palp resembles that of *Dendryphantes laticeps* Strand (Fig. 87).

In his discussion of the genus *Plotius,* near to *Euryattus,* Simon (1903: 818) wrote: "j'en connais deux espèces: *P. curtus* E. Sim. de l'île Halmahera et *breviusculus* E. Sim. de Ceylon, et je lui rapporte le *Hasarius chrysostomus* Keys. du Queensland". He certainly did not see the male types of this species (three specimens, Hamburg Museum — the female is lost): they do not possess the characters of *Plotius* but clearly those of *Euryattus,* e.g. the characteristic dentation of the cheliceral furrow (Simon, loc. cit.: 812, Fig. 962); the male palp is almost identical with that of *Euryattus senex* (Simon, loc. cit.: 812, Fig. 961).

After having studied Keyserling's description and figures of *H. chrysostomus* and the male types from Rockhampton I am certain that also this species is a synonym of *E. bleekeri.*

The type locality of *bleekeri* is Amboina; its area extends from that island to Australia (Roewer, 1954: 1026; Bonnet, 1956: 1817).

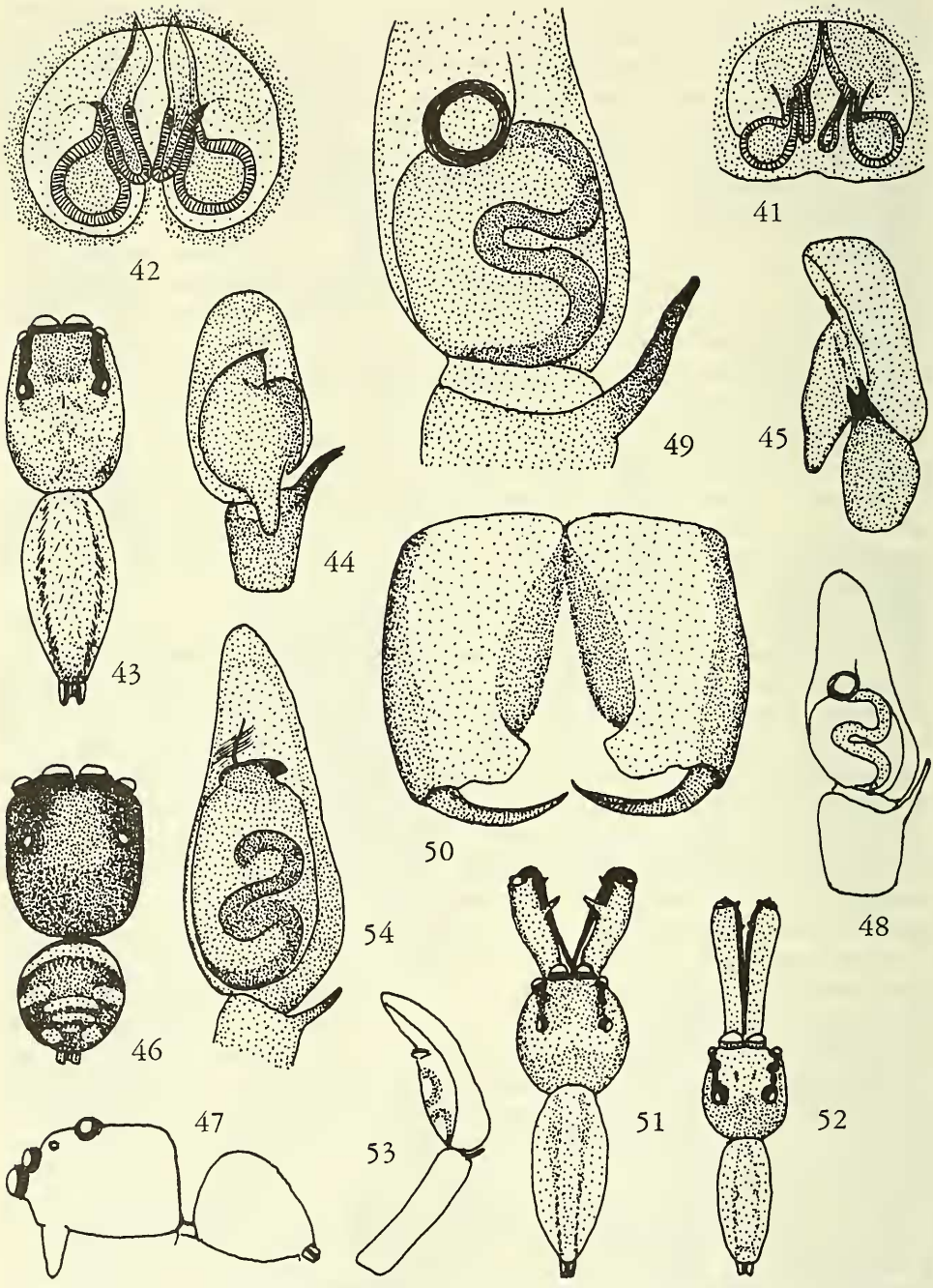

Fig. 41, 42. *Euryattus bleekeri* (Doleschall), ♀, vulva. Fig. 43—45. *Trite longula* (Thorell). 43, ♂; 44, id. left palp, ventral view; 45, id. left palp, lateral view. Fig. 46—50. *Sandalodes bernsteini* Thorell. 46, ♂; 47, id. lateral view; 48, 49, id. left palp, ventral view; 50, id. chelicerae, frontal view. Fig. 51. *Bathippus macrognathus* (Thorell), ♂. Fig. 52—54. *B. papuanus* Thorell. 52, ♂; 53, id. left palp, lateral view; 54, id. ventral view. Fig. 41, 42: × 60; 43, 46, 47: × 7; 44, 45, 48, 54: × 40; 49: × 110; 50: × 35; 51, 52: × 3; 53: × 20

Euryattus porcellus Thorell, 1881
Fig. 37—40

Thorell, 1881, Ann. Mus. civ. stor. nat. Genova 17: 660, ♀ ♂.
Simon, 1903, Hist. nat. Araignées 2: 813, Fig. 959, ♀ ♂.

A female (14 mm) and a male (13 mm) from Merauke (1956—1957) fully agree with Thorell's description and his type material in the Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Genoa.

The type locality is Yule I., and the species has been found on New Guinea only (Roewer, 1954: 1027; Bonnet, 1956: 1817).

Trite Simon, 1885
Trite longula (Thorell, 1881)
Fig. 43—45

Thorell, 1881, Ann. Mus. civ. stor. nat. Genova 17: 454, ♂ (*Marptusa*).

A male of this species (7 mm) from Merauke (1956—1957) is in all details identical with the holotype from Cape York, North Australia (Genoa Museum); the species was also recorded from Lord Howe I. (Rainbow, *Rec. S. Austr. Mus.* 1 [1920]: 267).

UNIDENTATI

Hyllinae

Sandalodes Keyserling, 1883
Sandalodes bernsteini (Thorell, 1881)
Fig. 46—50

Thorell, 1881, Ann. Mus. civ. stor. nat. Genova 17: 619, ♂ (*Plexippus*).

The description of this species was based on three males, two from Andai (Vogelkop, New Guinea) and one from the Aru Is.; it had not been found since and the female is still unknown (Roewer, 1954: 1067; Bonnet, 1957: 2246 [*Hyllus*]). A male (5 mm) from Mindiptana (1958) is conform to the description and the types in the Genoa Museum.

Plexippinae

Bathippus Thorell, 1892
Bathippus macrognathus (Thorell, 1881)
Fig. 51, 55

Thorell, 1881, Ann. Mus. civ. stor. nat. Genova 17: 531, ♂ (*Plexippus*).

Six males (8—10 mm) from Merauke (1956—1957) correspond with Thorell's description and his type material from Fly River (South New Guinea) and the Aru Is. (Genoa Museum); the species was also collected on the Kei Is. (Roewer, 1954: 1076; Bonnet, 1955: 854). The female is still unknown but it may have been described as a separate species, probably even in another genus.

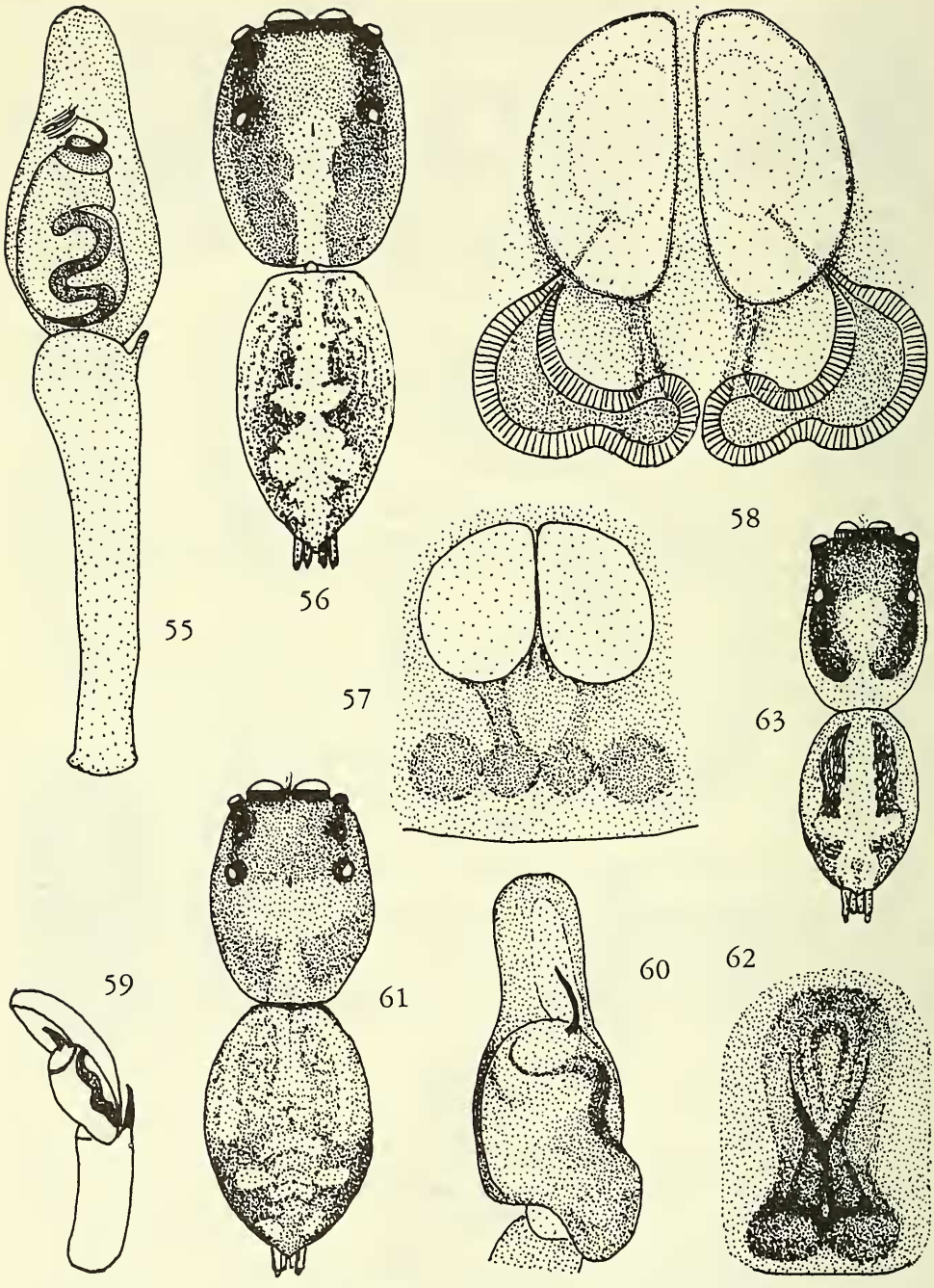

Fig. 55. *Bathippus macrognathus* (Thorell), ♂, left palp, ventral view. Fig. 56—60. *Palpelius beccarii* (Thorell). 56, ♀; 57, id. epigyne; 58, id. vulva; 59, ♂, left palp, ventro-lateral view; 60, id. ventral view. Fig. 61—63. *Plexippus paykullii* (Audouin). 61, ♀; 62, id. epigyne; 63, ♂. Fig. 55, 60: × 40; 56, 61, 63: × 7; 57: × 70; 58: × 120; 59: × 20; 62: × 35

Bathippus papuanus (Thorell, 1881)
Fig. 52—54

Thorell, 1881, Ann. Mus. civ. stor. nat. Genova 17: 526, ♀ ♂ (*Plexippus monstrouzieri* Lucas var. *papuana*).
Roewer, 1938, Mém. Mus. Hist. nat. Belg. (hors série) 3 (19): 87, Fig. 67—69, ♂.

According to Simon (1903, Hist. nat. Araignées 2: 731) Thorell's var. *papuana* differs from *monstrouzieri* Lucas, 1869. The type material (several males, one female, Genoa Museum) originated from the Aru Is. and Fly River; the species has also been recorded from Manoi (Solomon Is.); the type locality of *monstrouzieri* is New Caledonia (Roewer, 1954: 1077; Bonnet, 1955: 855).

One male (9 mm) from Mindiptana (1965) is in agreement with Thorell's description and type material, and with the figures given by Roewer.

Palpelius Simon, 1903
Palpelius beccarii (Thorell, 1881)
Fig. 56—60

Thorell, 1881, Ann. Mus. civ. stor. nat. Genova 17: 582, ♀ ♂ (*Plexippus*).
——, 1881, ibid.: 588, ♀ (*P. dearmatus*) syn. nov.
Simon, 1903, Hist. nat. Araignées 2: 735, Fig. 842, ♂.

Thorell described two closely related species, viz. *Plexippus beccarii* and *P. dearmatus*: the first species, several males and a few females, from Ternate, Ceram, New Guinea (Andai, Ramoi and Fly River), Yule I., Aru Is. and Somerset (Cape York, Australia); the second species, some females only, from Yule I., Aru Is. and Somerset. His description of *dearmatus* is very short; apart from a few colour differences he saw small differences in the epigyne only: (1) in *dearmatus* the two egg-shaped parts are united over nearly their whole length, in *beccarii* they do not touch each other or do so along the anterior half only, (2) in *dearmatus* the width of the receptacula is about 1.5 times that of the egg-shaped parts, whereas in *beccarii* the width of both is equal. About *dearmatus*, however, he remarked: "vix modo varietas est *P. beccarii*" (it is scarcely a variety of *P. beccarii)*.

Our collection contains three females from Merauke (1956—1957), four from Mindiptana (1958, 1965) (10—11 mm) and three males (8—9 mm) from Mindiptana (1958, 1965). I could compare them with type specimens in the Museo Civico di Storia Naturale, Genoa. The males are identical with the *beccarii* males. As to the females: the egg-shaped parts of the epigyne are as in *dearmatus,* or as in *beccarii* or they may show features of both (cf. Fig. 57, 58); the width of the receptacula varies from 1.1 to 1.5 times the width of the egg-shaped parts; the females from Merauke do not differ from those from Mindiptana. *P. dearmatus*, therefore, must be considered a synonym of *beccarii.*

The species has not been found outside the region mentioned above (Roewer, 1954: 1084; Bonnet, 1958: 3303).

Plexippus C. L. Koch, 1846
Plexippus paykullii (Audouin, 1827)
Fig. 61—65

Audouin, 1827, Explic. Planch. Arachn. Savigny Descr. Egypt. (2) 22: 409, Pl. 7 Fig. 22, ♂ (*Attus*).
Doleschall, 1859, Act. Soc. Sci. Ind.-Neerl. 5: 14, Pl. 9 Fig. 5, ♀ (*Salticus culicivorus*).

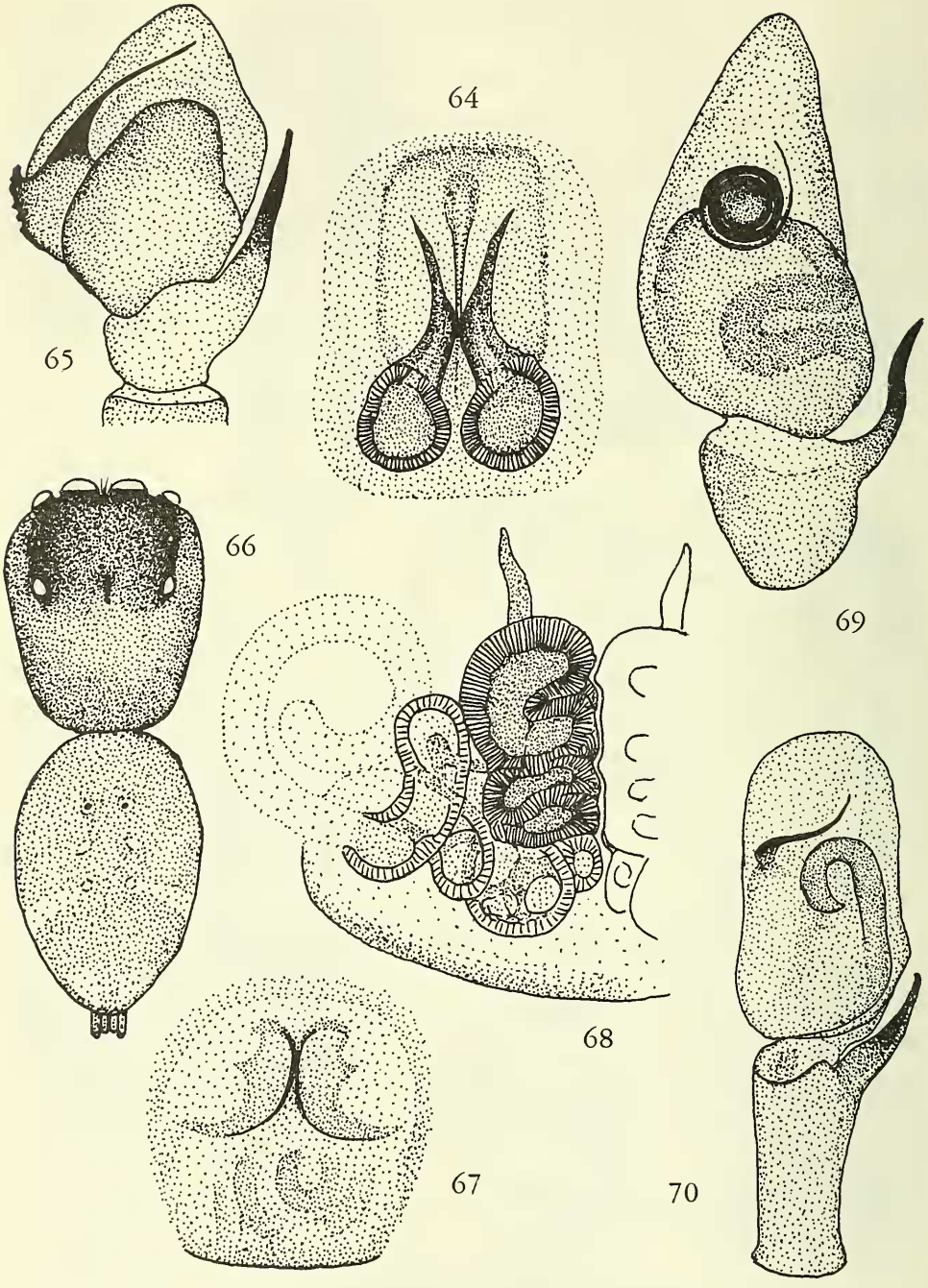

Fig. 64, 65. *Plexippus paykullii* (Audouin). 64, ♀, vulva; 65, ♂, left palp, ventral view. Fig. 66—69. *Zenodorus durvillii* (Walckenaer). 66, ♀; 67, id. epigyne; 68, id. vulva; 69, ♂, left palp, ventral view. Fig. 70. *Mopsus mormon* Karsch, ♂, left palp, ventral view. Fig. 64: × 50; 65, 69, 70: × 40; 66: × 7; 67: × 55; 68: × 120

Thorell, 1881, Ann. Mus. civ. stor. nat. Genova 17: 501, ♀ ♂ (*Menemerus*).
Simon, 1903, Hist. nat. Araignées 2: 711, 734, Fig. 839—841, ♀ ♂.
——, 1937, Arachn. France 6 (5): 1242, 1271, Fig. 2023, 2024, ♀ ♂.

As this species is nearly cosmopolite there are many more useful descriptions and figures (cf. Roewer, 1954: 1086; Bonnet, 1958: 3717). Doleschall's collection does not contain the type of his *Salticus culicivorus*.

The epigyne is somewhat variable: when the skin is lightly sclerotized the whole vulva (Fig. 64) is discernible, when it is heavily sclerotized the epigyne consists of a dark brown shield without details; usually the vulva is more or less discernible.

Our collection contains several males (6—9 mm) and females (8—10 mm) from Merauke (1956—1957) and Mindiptana (1958—1965).

Zenodorus Peckham, 1886
Zenodorus durvillii (Walckenaer, 1937)
Fig. 66—69

Walckenaer, 1837, Hist. natur. Ins. Apt. 1: 459, ♂ (*Attus*).
Thorell, 1881, Ann. Mus. civ. stor. nat. Genova 17: 653, ♀ ♂ (*Ephippus*).
Keyserling, 1883, Arachn. Austral. 1 (2): 1422, Pl. 120 Fig. 4, 5, ♀ ♂ (*Ephippus*).

Squamiform hairs with a pink gloss, scattered over cephalothorax and abdomen, render *durvillii* a beautiful species. It is known from New Guinea and adjacent islands and from Australia (Roewer, 1954: 1108; Bonnet, 1959: 4960), and it is common in the environs of Merauke and Mindiptana: many females (9—11 mm) and males (7—10 mm).

Thyeninae

Mopsus Karsch, 1878
Mopsus mormon Karsch, 1878
Fig. 70—74

Karsch, 1878, Mitt. Münchn. Entom. Ver. 2: 31, ♂.
Thorell, 1881, Ann. Mus. civ. stor. nat. Genova 17: 462, ♀ ♂.
Simon, 1903, Hist. nat. Araignées 2: 686, Fig. 816—818, ♀ ♂.

In his "Katalog der Araneae" Roewer suggested that the male only was described (1954: 1109) though he mentioned Simon, who gave a description of the female and added: "très répandue en Nouvelle Guinée et dans le Nord de l'Australie" (1903: 686). There are many females (12—15 mm) and males (12—15 mm) in my collection, all from Merauke (1956—1957), only one male from Mindiptana (1965).

The species was recorded from several places in New Guinea, adjacent islands and Cape York (Australia) (Thorell, loc. cit.: 466; Roewer, 1954: 1109; Bonnet, 1957: 2985). In Queensland and New South Wales the closely related *M. penicillatus* (Karsch, 1878) is found.

Strongly contrasting with the female, where the cephalothorax is brownish yellow and the abdomen is yellowish white, the male is beautifully coloured: the abdomen is yellowish white with two black longitudinal stripes like in the female (Strand [1911, *Abh. senckenb. naturf. Ges.* 34: 185] remarked that in living specimens the abdomen is green). The cephalothorax is orange, eye region lively red, frontal part of the cephalothorax, chelicerae and underside of the stout first legs dark wine-red, the femora

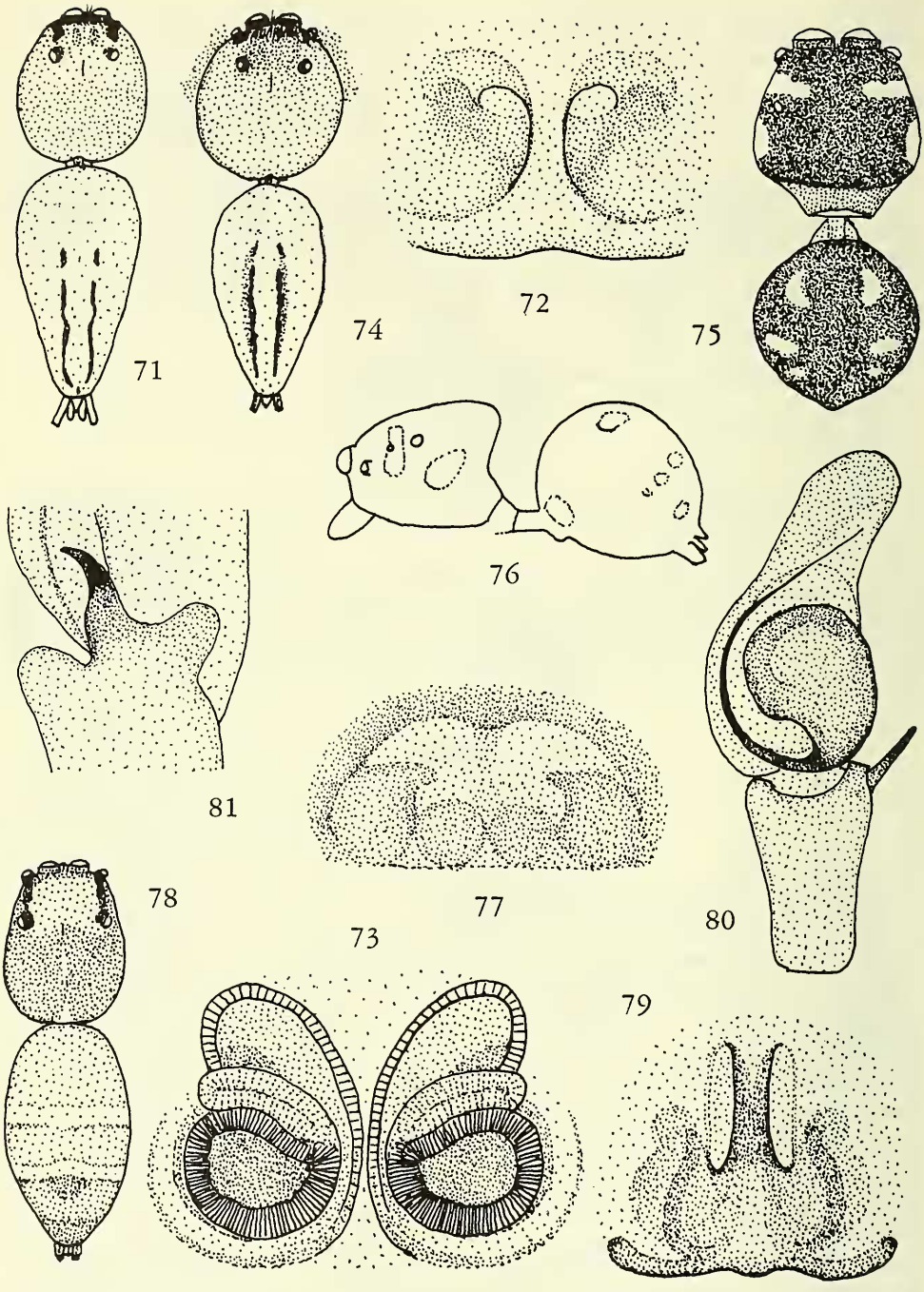

Fig. 71—74. *Mopsus mormon* Karsch. 71, ♀; 72, id. epigyne; 73, id. vulva; 74, ♂. Fig. 75—77. *Poecilorchestes decoratus* Simon. 75, ♀; 76, id. lateral view; 77, id. epigyne. Fig. 78—81. *Cosmophasis bitaeniata* (Keyserling). 78, ♀; 79, id. epigyne; 80, ♂, left palp, ventral view; 81, id. tibial apophyses, lateral view. Fig. 71, 74: × 3; 72, 79, 81: × 70; 73: × 120; 75, 76: × 14; 77: × 150; 78: × 7; 80: × 40

with some squamiform white hairs, the tips of the chelicerae and the greater part of the first legs orange; the anterior median eyes have a greenish lustre. A rather broad fringe of snow-white hairs extends from the lateral eyes to about the middle of the cephalothorax, whereas long black hairs form a tuft between the anterior lateral eyes.

Coccorchestinae

Poecilorchestes Simon, 1901
Poecilorchestes decoratus Simon, 1901
Fig. 75—77

Simon, 1901, Hist. nat. Araignées 2: 648, Fig. 765—767, ♂.
——, 1902, Ann. Soc. entom. Belg. 46: 34, ♂.

A comparison of a female of this family (Mindiptana, 1965) with the description and figures given by Simon and with the male type from Dorey (=Manokwari, North New Guinea) in the Muséum national d'Histoire naturelle, Paris, have convinced me that it belongs to the same species. The remarkable shape of the cephalothorax, the position of the eyes and of the striking snow-white patches on cephalothorax, abdomen and legs, caused by squamiform hairs, the very rugose skin of the cephalothorax: all these characters are common to both; the colour only is somewhat different: the male is dark reddish brown, in the female there is a purplish hue over the dark brown colour.

The measurements of the female are: cephalothorax, length 1.7 mm, width 1.6 mm; abdomen, length 1.9 mm, width 1.6 mm; legs. I 2.5, II 2.3, III 2.1, IV 2.6 mm. Epigyne: Fig. 77.

Heliophaninae

Cosmophasis Simon, 1901
Cosmophasis bitaeniata (Keyserling, 1882)
Fig. 78—81

Keyserling, 1882, Arachn. Austral. 1 (2): 1365, Pl. 115 Fig. 8, ♂ (*Sobara*).
——, 1882, ibid.: 1374, Pl. 116 Fig. 5, ♀ (*Selaophora rubra*).

My collection contains a couple of this beautifully orange-coloured species (Merauke, 1956—1957); the male (8 mm) is identical with the holotype of *Sobara bitaeniata* from the environs of Sydney (Hamburg Museum). The female paratype is juvenile ("Das leider unentwickelte Weib"); in his description Keyserling mentions Tafel 115 Fig. 9 "femina, Cephalothorax", but there is no Fig. 9 on this plate. The holotype of *Selaophora rubra* from Cape York is lost; the female in my collection (7 mm) fully agrees with Keyserling's description and figures. The species is also known from the Aru Is. (Roewer, 1954: 1152; Bonnet, 1956: 1241).

Strand (*Abh. senckenb. naturf. Ges.* 34 [1911]: 180, Pl. 4 Fig. 22, Pl. 6 Fig. 84) described *C. orsimoides* from the Kei Is.; the female holotype (SMF 2436) is smaller than *C. bitaeniata,* viz., 5 mm; it seems to me, however, that the epigynes are identical; a study of the vulvae, which are only partly discernible through the skin, could give certainty. The male of *orsimoides* is unknown.

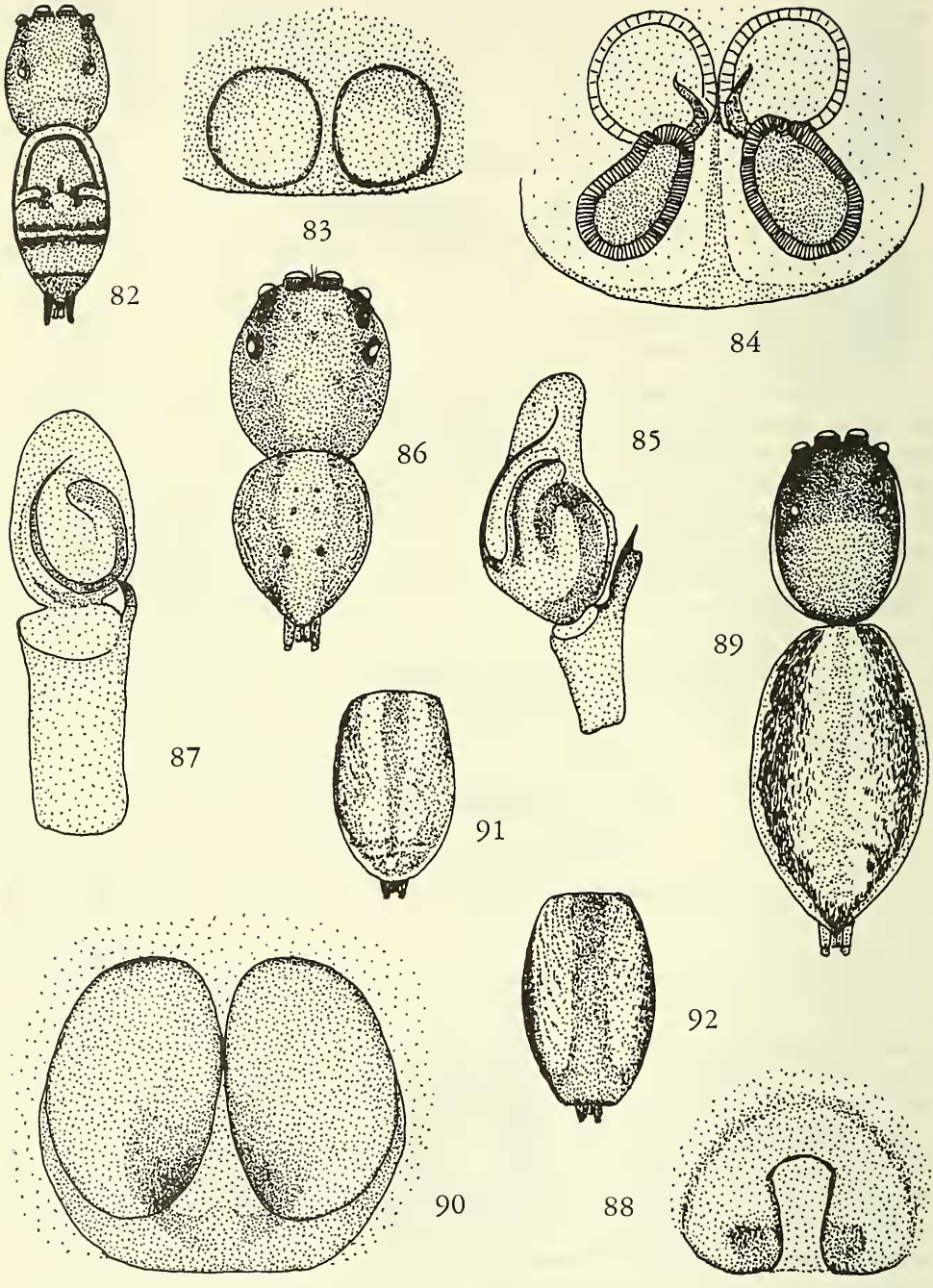

Fig. 82—85. *Cosmophasis micarioides* (L. Koch). 82, ♀; 83, id. epigyne; 84, id. vulva; 85, ♂, left palp, ventral view. Fig. 86—88. *Dendryphantes laticeps* Strand. 86, ♂; 87, id. left palp, ventral view; 88, ♀, epigyne. Fig. 89—92. *Menemerus bivittatus* (Dufour). 89, ♀; 90, id. epigyne; 91, 92, ♂, abdomen. Fig. 82, 86, 89, 91, 92: × 7; 83: × 150; 84: × 120; 85, 87: × 40; 88, 90: × 70

Cosmophasis micarioides (L. Koch, 1880)
Fig. 82—85

L. Koch, 1880, Arachn. Austral. 1 (2): 1178, Pl. 102 Fig. 3, ♂ (*Amycus*).
Strand, 1911, Abh. senckenb. naturf. Ges. 34: 180, Pl. 4 Fig. 16, Pl. 6 Fig. 85, ♀.

There is a large series of females (5—7 mm) and males (5—7 mm) in my collection from Merauke (1956—1957) and Mindiptana (1958—1965); the males agree with Koch's description and figures and with the male holotype in the Zoologisches Museum, Hamburg; the females are identical with several females, identified by Strand, in the Senckenberg Museum, Frankfurt a.M.

The colour of the female is rather variable: it may be multicoloured, viz., orange, yellow, black and silver-coloured, sometimes these colours have partly faded away, or even the greater part of the coloured squamiform hairs are rubbed off, resulting in an almost uniform tawny colour of the abdomen.

Koch's figure of the male does not give a good idea of its colour-pattern: the contrast between the dark and the lighter parts is much too strong. In reality there is only a faint silver-coloured bloom in the middle and on the sides of the dark greyish brown abdomen and some greenish and purplish metallic lustre on the cephalothorax. The colours may for the greater part, have disappeared, as in the female.

Strand's *C. maculiventris* (*Abh. senckenb. naturf. Ges.* 34 [1911]: 180, Pl. 4 Fig. 23 — SMF 2433) from Terangan, Aru Is., is almost certainly a synonym of *micarioides:* (1) colours and pattern are the same, (2) the characteristic light spots on the underside of the abdomen are discernible in nearly all specimens of our collection, especially in the vividly coloured ones, (3) the not yet completely developed epigyne ("Die nicht reife Epigyne erscheint in Flüssigkeit als ein weisslicher, vorn gerundeter Querfleck, der mehr als doppelt so breit wie lang ist und durch eine schwarze Mittellängslinie geteilt zu sein scheint") fits very well the developed form.

The type locality of *micarioides* is Port Mackay (Queensland) and the species has also been recorded from other parts of Australia, from New Guinea and adjacent islands (Roewer, 1954: 1153; Bonnet, 1956: 1243).

Dendryphantinae

Dendryphantes C. L. Koch, 1837
Dendryphantes laticeps Strand, 1911
Fig. 86—88

Strand, 1911, Abh. senckenb. naturf. Ges. 34: 183, Pl. 4 Fig. 25, Pl. 6 Fig. 91, ♂.

Two males (7 and 8 mm) from Merauke, 1956—1957, fully correspond with Strand's description and figures and with the holotype from Terangan, Aru Is. (SMF 2452). The species is also known from the Kei Is. (Roewer, 1954: 1190; Bonnet, 1956: 1396); the female, however, had not yet been found.

A female, also from Merauke, certainly belongs to the same species. In nearly all details it is identical with one of the two males (Fig. 86): cephalothorax and all appendices are dark wine-red, palpi and first legs are flattened, the sternum bears a blunt knob, the abdomen is flattened and the sides are wrinkled. The colour of the abdomen is lighter, but in this respect the female rather resembles the other male, where all colours are lighter. Measurements of the female: cephalothorax, length 2.7 mm, width

2.4 mm; abdomen, length 4.0 mm, width 2.5 mm; legs I 5.6, II 4.3, III 3.5, IV 4.5 mm. Epigyne: Fig. 88.

Marpissinae

Menemerus Simon, 1868

Menemerus bivittatus (Dufour, 1831)

Fig. 89—95

Dufour, 1831, Ann. Sci. nat. 22: 369, Pl. 11 Fig. 5, ♀ (*Salticus*).
Doleschall, 1859, Act. Soc. Sci. Ind.-Neerl. 5: 15, Pl. 9 Fig. 4, ♀ (*Salticus convergens*).
Thorell, 1878, Ann. Mus. civ. stor. nat. Genova 13: 232, ♀ ♂ (*Icius convergens*).
F. Pickard-Cambridge, 1901, Arachnida *in* Biol. Centr. Amer. Zool.: 250, Pl. 21 Fig. 18, 19, ♀ ♂ (*Marpissa melanognatha*).
Simon, 1937, Arachn. France 6 (5): 1210, 1262, Fig. 1932, 1933, ♀ ♂.
Berland & Millot, 1941, Mém. Mus. Hist. nat. Paris 12: 246, Fig. 49, 50 A-C, ♀ ♂.

There is a long list of synonyms and there exist several other useful descriptions and figures of this nearly cosmopolite species (cf. Roewer, 1954: 1263; Bonnet, 1957: 2767).

In our collection there are some 20 females (8—10 mm) and four males (6—8 mm) from Merauke (1956—1957) and Mindiptana (1959, 1965). In the female the pattern of the abdomen is often less distinct than in our Fig. 89: the dark brown hairs are easily rubbed off. As the epigyne is surrounded by many hairs and sometimes partly filled with a resinous concretion ("Begattungszeichen"), its shape may be not as clear as in our Fig. 90. In the abdomen of the male the lateral streaks are lighter than in the female, whereas the central streak is darker (Fig. 91, 92). The bulbus of the male palp may be smooth or with a more or less deep groove (Fig. 94, 95; cf. Pickard-Cambridge, loc. cit. and Berland & Millot, loc. cit.).

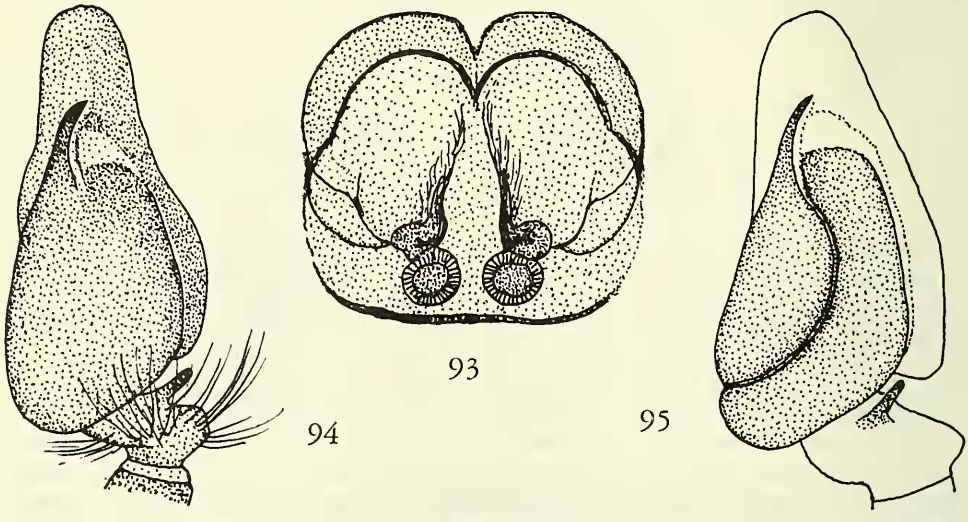

Fig. 93—95. *Menemerus bivittatus* (Dufour). 93, ♀, vulva (× 60); 94, 95, ♂, left palp, ventral view (× 40)

Concluding remarks

The collection made by Br. Monulf in the environs of Merauke (1956—1957) and Mindiptana (1958—1965) contains about 200 species. In the present series of papers (Chrysanthus, 1958—1968) 151 species are dealt with; 110 are known species, 41 are described as new to science of Arachnology. Of 19 species I could describe the male, hitherto unknown, of 6 species I could give a description of the unknown female. At least 15 species were not yet recorded from New Guinea; 21 species were recorded for the first time after their original descriptions, these descriptions being published 50, or even 80 years ago. This fact is not so surprising because after the publications by Kulczynski, Strand and Hogg, all between 1911 and 1915, scarcely any collecting, followed by publications, occurred in New Guinea: I, therefore, do not agree with Bonnet (1961: 438) who seems to doubt the validity of species, described from a single specimen so many years ago, if no specimens have been found since.

About 50 species of the collection have not yet been discussed: part of them have been obtained after my publication of the study of their group, the others need further investigation. I hope to include them in a new series of papers on New Guinean Spiders, dealing with material from other collections.

LIST OF SPECIES

discussed in "Spiders from South New Guinea", I—X

The signs ♀n, ♂n denote first description of female or male, respectively;
NG, means first records for New Guinea;
Ch., means Chrysanthus, referring to the papers listed under References, below.

ECRIBELLATAE

SICARIIDAE

Scytodes fusca Walckenaer, 1837. Ch., 1967b: 91, ♀ ♂
S. longipes Lucas, 1845. Ch., 1967b: 89, ♀ ♂
S. pallida Doleschall, 1859. Ch., 1967b: 91, ♀, **NG**
S. tardigrada Thorell, 1881. Ch., 1967b: 91, ♀, **NG**

PHOLCIDAE

Artema atlanta Walckenaer, 1837. Ch., 1967b: 92, ♀ ♂
Crossopriza lyoni (Blackwall, 1867). Ch., 1967b: 96, ♀ ♂, **NG**
Psilochorus nigromaculatus Kulczynski, 1911. Ch., 1967b: 96, ♀n (second record)

ZODARIIDAE

Storena zebra Thorell, 1881. Ch., 1967b: 98, ♂

THERIDIIDAE

Achaeranea decorata (L. Koch, 1867). Ch., 1963: 743, ♀, **NG**
A. hammeni Chrysanthus, 1963. Ch., 1963: 746, ♀
A. krausi Chrysanthus, 1963. Ch., 1963: 744, ♀ ♂
A. meraukensis Chrysanthus, 1963. Ch., 1963: 746, ♀ ♂
A. mundula (L. Koch, 1872) *papuana* Chrysanthus, 1963. Ch., 1963: 741, ♀
Argyrodes argentatus Cambridge, 1880. Ch., 1963: 739, ♀
A. fissifrons Cambridge, 1869. Ch., 1963: 737, ♂
A. flavescens Cambridge, 1880. Ch., 1963: 739, ♀ ♂
A. kulczynskii Roewer, 1942 (= *A. argenteolus* Kulczynski, 1911). Ch., 1963: 741, ♀ ♂n (second record)
A. miniaceus (Doleschall, 1857). Ch., 1963: 739, ♀ ♂
Latrodectus geometricus C. L. Koch, 1841. Ch., 1963: 737, ♀
Lithyphantes bertkaui (Thorell, 1881). Ch., 1963: 737, ♀ ♂n (second record)
Phoroncidia levii Chrysanthus, 1963. Ch., 1963: 735, ♀
Theridion diadematum Chrysanthus, 1963. Ch., 1963: 749, ♀
T. rufipes Lucas, 1846. Ch., 1963: 748, ♀ ♂

ARGYOPIDAE

Anepsion wichmanni (Kulczynski, 1911). Ch., 1961: 207, ♀ ♂ n (second record)
Arachnura melanura Simon, 1867. Ch., 1961: 203, ♀, **NG**
Araneus cyrtarachnoides (Keyserling, 1887). Ch., 1960: 36, ♀ ♂
A. dehaani (Doleschall, 1859). Ch., 1960: 31, ♀
A. granti Hogg, 1914. Ch., 1960: 36, ♀ ♂ n (second record)
A. inustus (L. Koch, 1871). Ch., 1960: 41, ♀ ♂ n, **NG**
A. laglaizei (Simon, 1877). Ch., 1960: 39, ♀
A. lugubris (Walckenaer, 1842). Ch., 1960: 36, ♀ ♂
A. rufofemoratus (Simon, 1884). Ch., 1960: 33, ♀ ♂
A. simillimus Kulczynski, 1911. Ch., 1961: 199, ♀
A. theisi (Walckenaer, 1842). Ch., 1960: 39, ♀ ♂
A. transmarinus (Keyserling, 1865) (= *productus* L. Koch, 1867). Ch., 1960: 30, ♀ ♂
Argyope aetherea (Walckenaer, 1842). Ch., 1958: 237, 242, ♀ ♂ n
A. catenulata (Doleschall, 1859). Ch., 1958: 240, ♀ ♂
A. chloreides Chrysanthus, 1961. Ch., 1961: 197, ♀
A. mindiptanensis Chrysanthus, 1961. Ch., 1961: 195, ♀
A. picta L. Koch, 1871. Ch., 1958: 237, 242, ♀ ♂
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C. insulana (Costa, 1834). Ch., 1961: 199, ♀ ♂
C. micula (Thorell, 1892). Ch., 1961: 203, ♀
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C. cicatrosa (Stoliczka, 1869). Ch., 1960: 28, ♀ ♂ n
C. cylindroides (Walckenaer, 1842). Ch., 1959: 200; 1960: 25, ♀ ♂
C. moluccensis (Doleschall, 1857). Ch., 1959: 199, ♀
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G. taeniata (Walckenaer, 1842). Ch., 1959: 202; 1960: 23, ♀ ♂ n
G. theisi (Guérin, 1838). Ch., 1959: 203, ♀ ♂
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L. tabida (L. Koch, 1871). Ch., 1961: 205, ♀
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N. malabarensis (Walckenaer, 1842). Ch., 1959: 199, ♀
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F. maforensis Simon, 1906. Ch., 1967b: 104, ♀
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